

5 and 6, large central achenes (dorsal view), $\times 4$; FIG. 7, central achene (ventral view), $\times 4$; FIGS. 8 and 9, smaller achenes, $\times 4$.

C. GRANDIFLORA Hogg.: FIG. 10, involucre, $\times 1$, from between Oconee and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia, July 14, 1893, *Small*; FIG. 11, large central achene (dorsal view), $\times 4$, from Little Stone Mt., Georgia, A. H. Curtiss, no. 6467.

C. LANCEOLATA L.: FIG. 12, involucre, $\times 1$, from Redding's Mill, Missouri, E. J. Palmer, no. 2386; FIG. 13, large central achene (dorsal view), $\times 4$, from Alpena, Michigan, *Fernald & Pease*, no. 3565.

C. AURICULATA L.: FIGS. 14 and 15, achenes (dorsal and ventral views), $\times 4$, from east of Emporia, Virginia, *Fernald & Long*, no. 8507.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM, VAR. BLANDUM, VAR. NOV.¹

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(Plate 536)

Several years ago the author discovered and collected a *Trillium* belonging to the *Erecta* section of the genus, which apparently has not yet been described. The station of first discovery is near Knoxville, Tennessee. Subsequently it was collected near Bryson City, North Carolina. More recently still it was found growing in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park at a station on Deep Creek not far from Bryson City.³ The first two stations may possibly be despoiled (one is practically so already), hence knowledge of its occurrence in the park is all the more significant.

The form in question (PL. 536, FIG. 1) is more readily distinguished from *Trillium erectum* var. *album* (Michx.) Pursh (FIG. 2) than are many well known "species" from one another. However, as a result of extensive observations in the field, as well as critical studies of herbarium specimens, the author is inclined to believe that it is best to regard it as a (biological) variety.

As commonly understood, *T. erectum* var. *album* has white petals and a red to brown ovary; Gates⁴ to the contrary notwithstanding. Furthermore, Professor Dr. H. Humbert, of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, reported in a letter:

"J'ai fait examiner l'échantillon de *Trillium erectum* var. *album* de l'herbier Michaux; mais il n'est pas possible de juger sûrement la

¹ Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory, The University of Tennessee, n. s. 28.

² Printed at the author's expense to insure prompt publication.

³ It has for a long time been known to Dr. B. C. Thomasson, Bryson City, N. C.

⁴ Gates, R. R., The Genus *Trillium*. Ann. Mo. Bot. Garden 4: 43-92 (1917).

couleur de l'ovaire, après une aussi longue conservation. J'inclinerais néanmoins à penser qu'il n'a jamais été blanc."

TRILLIUM ERECTUM, L. var. **blandum**, var. nov. (TAB. 536, FIG. 1), *T. erecto* simile; sepalis ovato-lanceolatis breviter acuminatis; petalis ochroleuco-albis ovatis, acutis vel obtusis; antheris flavis; ovario fructuque globoso albis vel viridi-tinctis.

Plants having essentially the same life-form as *T. erectum* L. and *T. erectum* var. *album* (Michx.) Pursh (pl. 536, fig. 2). Pedicel erect or nearly so. Flower-buds pendulous, taper-pointed, opening in late April or in May. Sepals 3, ovate-lanceolate, slightly exceeding the petals, apex short-acuminate; petals creamy-white, ovate, apex acute to obtuse; stamens 6, anthers yellow; ovary white; fruit globose, white or suffused with green, 3-sided, and thrice double-keeled, ripe in June. Pure colonies in heavily shaded rich woods-loam or humus at elevations from about 1000 to 2000 ft. above sea-level. TYPE: *Jennison* no. 2185 (Flora Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park); University of Tennessee Herbarium, Knoxville, Tenn., U. S. A.

KEY TO TRILLIUM ERECTUM AND VARIETIES

- A. Petals atropurpureous.....*T. erectum* L.
 AA. Petals white..... B.
 B. Ovary white; petals typically ovate-acute, cream-white... var. *blandum*.
 BB. Ovary atropurpureous, petals typically lanceolate-acuminate, white..... var. *album*.

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THE PERSISTENCE OF *OPUNTIA HUMIFUSA* IN CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—A small but vigorous colony of *Opuntia humifusa* Raf. (*O. vulgaris* of Gray's Man., not Mill.) has been discovered recently (January, 1937) in Concord, Massachusetts by *A. H. Hepburn, Jr.* It is growing in thin soil on a flat-topped outcrop of granitic schist at the foot of Punkatasset Hill near the old Pratt nursery. The station is in an old field or pasture which has reverted to scrubby woods. In the not very distant future, it is probable that the *Opuntia* must gracefully withdraw in favor of *Polypodium virginianum*.

It is a fair presumption that this colony was introduced by Minot Pratt between 1850 and 1875, despite the fact that it is not mentioned in his botanical records (in manuscript) preserved in the Concord Library. Furthermore, A. W. Hosmer did not include *Opuntia* in either of the lists which he published in 1899 as a report on the status of the numerous Pratt introductions in Concord.¹ However, the

¹ RHODORA I: 170-171.